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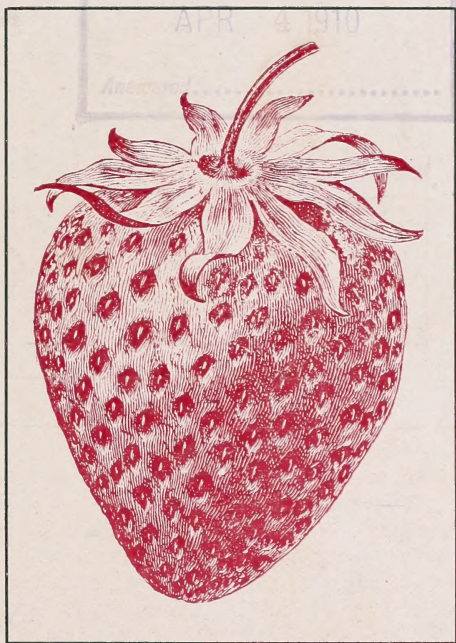
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1908 SEASON 1908

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

CHRISTY'S CATALOG
SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

Field Investigations in Pomology
RECEIVED
APR 4 1910



POLAND CHINA HOGS AND BARRED ROCK CHICKENS

G. S. CHRISTY, JOHNSON, NEBR.

Shipping Points, Johnson, Nebr., and Brock, Nebr.



I have tried to make my catalogue a clean statement of unexaggerated facts. You may want to buy from traveling salesmen or catalogues that promise impossibilities. I expect to be growing plants for the next twenty-five years, and could not expect to hold your patronage that way. There are no better plants in the United States than I grow. I spend considerable money testing new varieties and nine out of ten are failures; you get the benefit of my experiments.

Mistakes may happen, but I am always ready to rectify, and if plants are not all right send them back and I will refund your money. I grow berries extensively for the market, and know the varieties that increase my bank account; those are the ones I recommend to you.

We wish to thank our customers for past favors and hope by fair dealing to merit a continuance of your patronage.

G. S. CHRISTY, Johnson, Nebr.

GREETING

The year 1907 is one long to be remembered by the horticulturists. The failure from late freezes of apples, peaches and all tree fruits, and many of the bush fruits, in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa, put the price of strawberries and blackberries very high. Dunlaps, Bederwoods, Warfields, Bisels and Gandys were the money makers among the strawberries. The Blowers was the heavy cropper among the blackberries, Mercereau the finest berry for home use, and the Snyder made the same good showing it has always done—never fails.

LOCATION

The southeastern part of Nebraska has for many years been noted for fine fruit. Apples, pears, plums and cherries are abundant, three hundred carloads of apples having been received at one railroad station in 1906. Strawberries and grapes are also shipped by the carload. Blackberries and raspberries and all other small fruit do well. The great crops of fruit, corn, wheat and alfalfa grown here in the last thirty years have changed the land from \$5 and \$15 per acre to its present price of \$75 and \$150 per acre. A part of my berries are on land valued at \$150 per acre.

Standard Bred Plants

Strawberry plants are staminate and pistillate.

Every pistillate variety that has been tested under glass is capable of self fertilization, but in the open field they will seldom produce a good crop of berries if planted alone. About one crop in ten years could be expected from pistillate berries planted alone, but this is not our ideal. We want berries every year. Staminate berries will usually produce a crop, but when the season is against proper fertilization they may fail; they divide their strength between perfecting the pistil and producing the pollen. Pistillate berries exert all their strength in perfecting the pistil. An examination of the pistils with a strong glass will show the pistil of the female plant to have a tiny drop of receptive fluid on the point, while the pistil of the staminate berry may be comparatively dry. The pistillate berry, with its perfect pistil, and the staminate berry, with its load of pollen, when planted together, will produce big crops of berries under the most adverse circumstances.

Varieties to Plant

We can only give a few generalizations that you may be able to select the plants best adapted to your use.

If you expect to irrigate and give the best culture on very rich soil, plant Brandywine, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Parker Earl and Gandy. In the semi-arid district plant Splendid, Commonwealth and Senator Dunlap, and for general planting add Klondike, Gandy, Warfield and Bisel. If you expect to set out your plants and let them run to weeds and be trampled by pigs and cows, plant Bederwood and Crescent.

There are several reasons for not selecting plants from old bearing beds.

First, insect pests increase very rapidly in the old bed unless held in check, and you are certain to transfer them to the new bed also.

Second, by heavy bearing the vitality of the plants is greatly reduced, and your new bed will not have the vigor that might be expected from plants that are reset every year and their vitality kept at the highest pitch, as our Standard Bred plants are.

Last, but not least, the pickers will leave berries on the ground; the seed germinates, and you will soon have a great number of seedlings. These plants are usually very vigorous, and the fewer berries they bear the better chance they have to overrun the plants that use a part of their energy in producing berries. When you replant, you are sure to get some of these poor plants, and they may never bear enough fruit for you to discover that they are not the variety that you supposed you were planting.

New Varieties

New varieties are secured by taking the pollen from one variety and pollenizing another variety, and then saving the seeds from the berry produced, or by planting two varieties and allowing them to cross-fertilize, and planting the seeds. The chances are that not one plant in 10,000 will possess virtue enough to make you believe that you have really accomplished something, and not one in 100,000 will ever stand the test of going on the market and competing with the many good varieties already in cultivation.

Shipping

Our plants are all carefully tied in bunches of twenty-five each and packed for shipment in the best possible manner to carry long distances, and will reach any part of the United States in good con-

dition. They should be unpacked as soon as received, moistened and put away in a cool cellar or heeled in. Never, under any circumstances, expose the roots to the air for any length of time. Our system of digging and tying is managed for the least possible exposure, and no plants are ever dug in excess of the orders we are ready to ship. Order early and you will be sure to get the varieties you order.

Planting

Prepare the ground in the fall or very early in the spring. Do not wait until the plants are received, as the ground will be too loose and the plants will require more careful attention to insure a good stand. Pulverize and harrow your ground until you think the work well done, and then harrow and float a few more times. Alfalfa, cow peas, sowed corn or potatoes are good crops to precede the berry bed. Make your rows perfectly straight, four feet apart, and the plants 14 to 24 inches apart in the rows for matted row system. For hill culture, rows three feet apart and plants 8 to 12 inches in the rows.

Have your plants in a bucket, with just enough water to cover the roots, and take each plant from the bucket and immediately place in the ground; the dirt will then adhere to the roots. Never scatter the plants along the row before planting. Use a broad pointed steel dibble, or, better still, a steel blade, 3x6 inches, with a common spade handle attached. Be sure to pack the soil well around the roots of the plants. Tools to make a mound for the plants to be set over are a fake.

Time to Plant

While strawberries may be planted any time of the year when the ground is not frozen, there is only one *best time*, and that is as soon as the soil will do to work in the spring—April and the early part of May—while the plants are yet dormant.

Cultivation

Cultivation should begin in two or three days after planting, using a two-horse, six-shovel cultivator. After a few days take the garden rake and rake the loose dirt all out of the row and away from the plants. This can be repeated four or five times, and prevents making a ridge along the row. After the plants get to running, use a one-horse 6 to 12 shovel cultivator, and hoe the weeds from among the plants. It will cost \$15.00 per acre to keep your plants in the best condition.

Strawberries store the strength for starting growth and blooms in the crowns of the plants during September and October, so if you would have a big crop of berries, have your plants in good shape for a strong fall growth.

Irrigation

Berries are 92 per cent water, and where it is possible it is well to make preparations to furnish plenty of water.

Open a furrow between the rows for water, and after they begin to ripen it is well to water after each picking. During the blooming period is the critical time, as too little water will injure the pistil and produce button berries, while too much water injures both pistil and stamen, and you will have no berries at all. Water once in ten days will be sufficient under ordinary conditions. Plants that have been grown by irrigation are not fit to plant any more than irrigated potatoes are suitable seed.

Mulching

While mulching is important, care should be taken not to mulch too heavily. Mulch after the ground is frozen in the fall, and remove from the row early in the spring so that the young plants will have no difficulty in coming through the mulch. Strawberries grow where the thermometer goes 50 degrees below zero, so you need not mulch to keep your plants from freezing, but to keep from freezing and thawing, thus bulging the plants and breaking the roots. Old hay and straw with no seeds in it makes excellent mulch.

STRAWBERRIES



Fresh strawberries during seven months in the years 1903-4-5-6 were a valuable asset in the strawberry patch, but I failed in 1907. Dunlaps and Bederwoods will produce big crops in June and produce more berries in the fall than the so called fall strawberries. By covering with dirt and nearly killing the plants the first of July I have had a fine crop of fall berries for several years.

August Luther

One of the very earliest berries grown, but like all the very early berries, they produce a light crop.

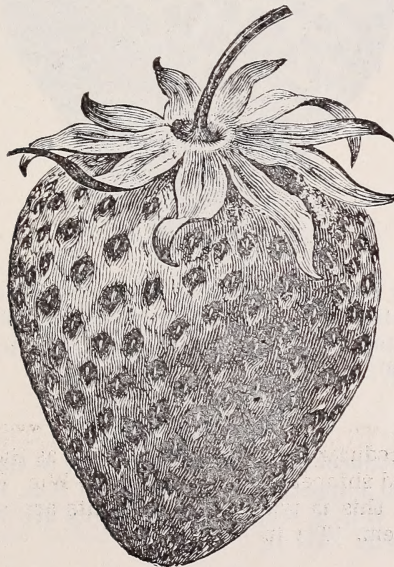
Cardinal

This berry has only been on the market two years and was advertised as the greatest berry ever introduced and sold at \$3 per dozen. My plants were directly from the introducers and are as good as can be grown.

Commonwealth

This is one of the late berries that is very popular in some sections. It is more prolific than the Gandy, but not as large nor as late. It is one of the best berries to follow Dunlaps.

Bisel



One of the very best pistillate varieties; berries large and of excellent quality, smooth and very few button berries; good color, handsome berry, and fine for shipping or home use.

Bederwood

One of the old reliable fertilizers. Berries good quality, fair size, but a little soft for distant shipment.

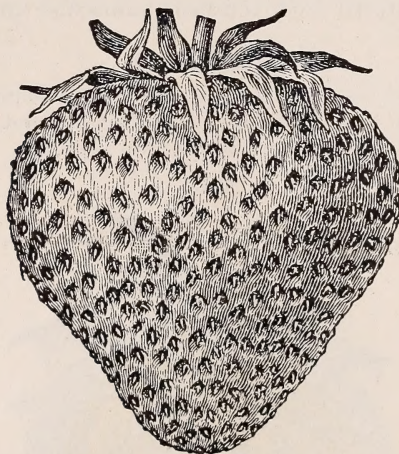
Crescent

The lazy man's berry, but will respond quite liberally to decent treatment, giving regular crops of medium sized, light red berries, good for shipping. No berry will give a greater yield per acre for a succession of years than the Crescent, fertilized with Bederwoods or Dunlaps.

Brandywine

Very large late berry, good color and very firm; one the best shippers; plants large and strong, requiring rich soil, good cultivation and plenty of moisture.

Candy



Considered by many the best late berry on the list. Very strong, healthy plant. Like Brandywine, it sets few berries, but owing to their great size they fill a good many quart boxes to the acre. Last berries July 20, 1907.

Chesapeake

Said by the producer to be as late and large as Gandy. Very productive and a good shipper. Quality equal to Wm. Belt. I have not fruited it, but if this is true of it the plants are worth ten times what I ask for them. Try it.

Evening Star

Another very late berry that has been introduced to take the place of Gandy. I hope it will, here as it has in many localities.

I have spent considerable money trying to get a better late berry than the Gandy, and this year have three varieties—Evening Star, Chesapeake and Good Luck. Evening Star has been tested in many localities and is highly recommended by many growers. The others have been tested only by the introducer, who gives a very flattering report of them.

Highland

A new berry that has been tested several years, but will be introduced first to the public this year. It is an overgrown Crescent and has been producing big crops of berries at the Ohio Experiment Station for four years. It has all the virtues of the old Crescent with added color. Do not fail to try it. I introduce it on recommendation of Ohio's famous berry grower, Matthew Crawford

Good Luck

Won a \$50 gold premium in Maryland in 1904. It is one of the big late berries we have planted, trying to find something better than Gandy. It is a better plant, freer runner and nicer berry than Gandy, but we have to test how prolific it will be in the west.

Klondike

This berry has been growing in favor ever since its introduction, and 1907, that scored so many fruit failures, was a boomer for Klondikes, as the trade papers had so much to say about the excellent condition in which they arrived in market, and the top prices received. These market quotations are a better recommendation to me than catalogue hot air or flattering editorials at so much per line.

Sample



One of the best commercial berries, with a record of 14,000 quarts per acre. Pistillate variety, fertilizes with Dunlaps, Gandy or Clyde.

Senator Dunlap

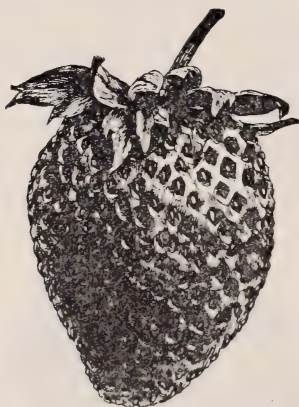
One of the sensations in the strawberry world. Plants medium size, dark green and the very picture of health: roots fine and wiry; the fruit stalk strong, and it supports its load of berries well; berries

a deep scarlet and good size, making the finest looking box of berries I ever saw; excellent quality and a good shipper. Of all the varieties I have ever tested it is the nearest perfect. I have watched it closely since its introduction, and have never known but one man to report it a failure, and I question whether he was a success or not. Dunlaps furnished pickings in 1904 during May, June, August, September, October and November. Our first 500 plants brought a cash return of \$75 the next year. Berries brought 50 cents per case above market price. If you have no Dunlaps in your berry beds, you are missing a treat and lots of cash. Many varieties will be sold in 1908 at \$5 per hundred to \$5 per dozen that are not as valuable as the Dunlaps. Do not forget the Dunlaps in your order.

Splendid

This berry continues to keep up the record that gave it its name. Plants are healthy and as productive as Crescent; berry larger, better quality, and a better shipper. One of the leaders over a wide range of country. You will not regret planting Splendid.

Warfield



One of the old reliables. Berry dark red, flesh colors clear through; one of the greatest plant makers, and if left to run will set plants so thick that the berries will be small. One of the heaviest bearers of fine berries when properly cared for. Fertilize with Splendid or Dunlap.

Clyde

Large even berry; fair color and a good shipper.

Uncle Jim, or Doran

This is one of our new berries that has done very fine; quality excellent; very dark red clear through; good plant maker.

Other Varieties

Aroma, large, late. Challenge, very large, late, productive. Joe, large, midseason. Loyd, large, very early, heavy cropper. Parson's Beauty, one of the best, Ridgeway, large, midseason, productive.

RASPBERRIES



. Of all the small fruits grown there is none that can be canned and retain its natural flavor better than the raspberry, making it one of the best berries for family use. Thorough cultivation is necessary to insure good results. The canes should be cut back in the spring, or they will set more berries than they can possibly ripen. Set Cardinal and Haymaker in rows 8 feet apart and 4 feet in the row. Other varieties may be planted a little closer, but always leave room to cultivate with a horse.

Cumberland

This is the best of the black caps; very large berry, strong growing cane, hardy and productive. There is no better raspberry grown.

Kansas

One of the standards; too well known to need description.

Palmer

One of the best very early berries; small berry, but very prolific.

Cardinal

I have been growing the Cardinal several years and find it growing in popularity every year. The demand for plants in the spring of 1907 exceeded my supply 300,000 plants. I have a big supply for 1908, but will expect them to fall short of filling my orders. Other growers will also run short, so do not delay writing your needs. They are very rank growers, and 34 degrees below zero did them no harm. They are anthracnose proof, and we can guarantee them to be the greatest money makers of all the raspberries. They do not sprout like common red raspberries, but tip like black caps; lighter red than Shafier or Columbian, and far superior for canning or jelly.

Hoosier

Several years ago the Cumberland raspberry was introduced and it has rapidly taken the place of all the black caps. I have been on the lookout for something better than the Cumberland, and last year found the Hoosier taking its place in Indiana. It is as large, a better shipper, selling in Chicago at \$6 per case in 1907. It is a very rank grower, a great plant maker and heavy cropper. The quality raspberry growers will appreciate most is its freedom from the dreaded raspberry disease, anthracnose. Nearly all raspberry patches that are supposed to be winter killed are in fact badly crippled by anthracnose before winter begins. The disease increases in severity as you go south. There is not a trace of anthracnose on the Hoosier here, and at the low price I offer plants my supply will not last long. Order early.

BLACKBERRIES

There is no need of buying blackberry juice for medicine at \$1 per bottle. Grow your own berries.

Himalaya

This is the most wonderful grower I have ever seen, single canes reaching more than 20 feet. After seeing it grow I can easily believe the California reports of its bearing a crate of berries to the hill. It comes from the Himalaya Mountains, where the English soldiers found it. It was carried to Australia, and then to the United States. First planted in Nebraska in 1906; bore fruit in 1907 long after all other berries were gone. Their lateness will make them favorites in all sections. Especially recommended in the south, where rust has ruined the blackberries. They tip like a raspberry and can be planted on a town lot or other place where you would not want the blackberry.

Blowers

This is one of the new berries that has led them all in New York and Ohio. The high price of plants has been a serious obstacle to its rapid introduction. In Nebraska, in 1907, the Blowers was heavier loaded with berries than the Snyder, and the berries were nearly equal to the Kittatinny. I have a large supply of plants, and my prices will put them within the reach of all.

Mercereau

The flattering reports of the introducers when this berry was sent out has been fully sustained by the berry in the field, and so popular has it become that I was unable to fill all orders last spring. After plowing out all the roots I could from my two year old vines for root cuttings, they bore a heavy crop of the very finest berries on the market. I will have a fine lot of root cutting plants and also root cuttings for 1908.

Four-inch root cuttings are sure to grow if planted early in the spring, and we would plant them for a large plantation.

Snyder

We have grown eleven successive crops of Snyder berries. They are not as large berries as Kittany or Lawton, but for berries every year nothing will excel them.

Kittatiny and Lawton

Are very fine berries, but the vines are not perfectly hardy in this latitude.

Lucretia Dewberry

The finest berries we have had for several years have been the dewberries. Big lucious black fellows. Use two wires about two feet high as a trellis for your dewberries if you want something especially fine.

Logan Berries

The Logan berries and the Phenomenal raspberry that have made such a record in California are not hardy here, but with protection will give you some of the finest berries you ever saw. Imagine the most delicately tinted red raspberry the size and shape of a big Dewberry and you have the Logans and Phenomenals. The Primus is of the same class, but is darker in color and more prolific.

Gooseberries—Houghtan

Are the standard for productiveness and hardiness, free from disease and they always produce berries. For something fancy plant Downing, Smith's Improved, Red Jacket or Pearl. These are the varieties that take premiums at fruit shows, and the ones the agents show and sell at a long price, but they will not produce as much fruit as the smaller Houghtans.

MELONS

Musk Melons

For several years I have been looking for a canteloupe that would grow in the rain belt and equal in quality the irrigated Rocky Fords. Last spring I learned of the Burrel Gem and planted one-third of an acre on clover sod. They proved wonderfully productive, and by Oct. 10 I had picked 2000 melons—Jack Frost picked a great many. Burrell Gem outsold Rocky Fords on the Kansas City market \$1 per crate. Melons larger than Rocky Fords, slightly oblong, flesh yellow, very thick and of delicious flavor. Cavity very small, with only a few seeds. The heavy netted surface and the firmness of the seed lobes make it one of the very best shipping melons and their quality makes them the best for home use

Water Melons—Halbert Honey

These are the melons that will make you believe you are a boy again. Too tender for any but nearby markets.

Alabama Sweet

One of the large sweet hearted melons that are excellent shippers and of excellent quality. Try it for market.

See prices:

Half Price Coupon

"Bro. Jonathan"—Trade Mark.



THE FRUIT-GROWER

ST. JOSEPH. MISSOURI

The Fruit-Grower is the only magazine in America which is devoted exclusively to the interests of those who grow fruit. It is handsomely illustrated, and contains from 36 to 76 pages each month. It tells all about fruit of all kinds—and nothing but fruit—how to market, how to pack, cultivate, spray, prune, how to **MAKE MORE MONEY** from your crops. Sample copy will be sent free. Regular price is a dollar a year, but by special arrangement with the firm named at foot of this page, we will send The Fruit-Grower to **TWO NAMES** one year for a dollar, if you use this **COUPON**, and in addition will mail to each a choice of any one of our ten Brother Jonathan books, described on other side. If after reading six issues you are not satisfied with your investment, we will return your money. One of the two names sent with this coupon must be a **NEW SUBSCRIBER**. Ask one of your neighbors or friends to join you and **REMIT DIRECT TO**

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G. S. CHRISTY, Johnson, Neb.

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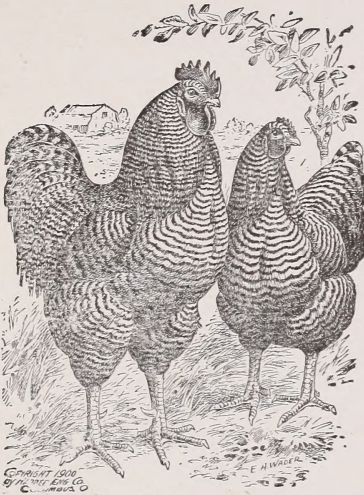
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	Per Doz Prepaid	Per 100 By Express	Per 1000 By Express
Almo	\$.50	\$ 1.00	
Aroma25	.60	\$3.00
August Luther, s.....	.20	.50	2.50
Bederwood, s.....	.20	.50	2.00
Bisel, p.20	.50	2.00
Brandywine, s.....	.20	.50	2.50
Cardinal, p.....	.50	2.00	6.00
Challenge, s.....	.30	.60	4.00
Chesapeake.....	.75	1.50	
Clyde, s.....	.25	.50	2.50
Commonwealth, s.....	.50	1.00	5.00
Crescent, p.....	.20	.50	2.00
Evening Star.....	.75	1.50	
Gandy, s.....	.20	.50	3.00
Good Luck.....	.75	1.50	
Highland	2.00	10.00	
Joe, s30	.60	4.00
Kitt Rice, p.....	.30	.60	4.00
Klondike, s.....	.30	.60	3.50
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Lucas, s.....	.30	.60	3.00
Lady Thompson, p.....	.30	.60	4.00
Miller, s.....	.30	.60	4.00
Mrs. Miller, p.....	.50	1.50	8.00
New Home50	1.00	
Oom Paul, s.....	.40	.75	4.00
Parsons Beauty, s.....	.30	.60	3.00
Sample, p.....	.25	.50	2.50
Senator Dunlap, s.....	.25	.50	2.50
Splendid, s.....	.25	.50	2.00
Uncle Jim30	.60	4.00
Warfield, p.....	.25	.50	2.00
Yant, s.....	.30	.60	3.00

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the names of some of your best
fruit growers and we will repay
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The Republican Print, Auburn, Nebraska.

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Our Barred Rock chickens are high scoring birds and have the range of the farm, so they are strong, growthy fowls. They were hatched in an "Old Trusty" incubator made by the incubator man, Johnson, of Clay Center, Nebraska. I am breeding for size and can furnish very heavy birds.

BLOODED HOGS

Price: Sows
—\$20 each;
males — old
enough for
service, \$15.



Satisfaction guaranteed or you may return stock at my expense.

POINTERS

Be sure to write your name, postoffice and state plainly. We have studied German and Latin a little, but are not up on hieroglyphics, and know of no rule for guessing proper names.

Remember whether prices are quoted f. o. b. your station or not you pay the freight. If you want a large order and are doubtful as to the express charges we will quote you prices f. o. b. at your station.

Always give directions as to what route you wish us to ship by—

How far do I ship? As far as orders come, anywhere in the United States or Canada that has an express office. We have shipped plants to Australia.

Strawberry plants weigh about 20 pounds per thousand, and raspberries about 8 pounds per 100. All live plants are shipped at a special low express rate. You can find out by inquiry at your express office what the rate will be on your order.

If you do not hear from us in a few days after ordering, drop us a card. We acknowledge receipt of orders and notify customers by mail the day plants are shipped.

When you are through with this catalogue hand it to some one interested. We begin shipping about the last week in March. Payments must be made before shipment.

Send money by Postoffice Order, Bank Draft, or check. One-cent postage stamps will be received for \$1 orders.

Reference: Bank or county official in Nemaha county.

10-10-1966
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